

**Remarks**

In the interest of clarity, the paragraph numbers hereafter match the paragraph numbers in the Office Action.

As an initial matter, Applicant thanks the Examiner for indicating that claims 28-39, 48 and 52-63 are allowed in their originally filed form. Applicant has not amended dependent claims that were indicated as being allowed at this time as Applicant believes that pending independent claims to be allowable over the cited reference as originally filed.

1-9. The Office Action rejected each of claims 1, 47 and 66 due to informalities. Applicant has amended each of claims 1 and 66 to overcome the informalities and believes that those claims are now in condition for allowance.

Applicant has cancelled claim 47.

10-12. The Office Action rejected claim 1 as anticipated by De Meyer. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 1 requires, among other things, a first component that (1) facilitates at least a sub-process of the automated process and (2) includes a wireless receiver for receiving wireless signals from a portable wireless information device (WID). In the present case, the specification teaches that the first component may be any component that performs an automated process sub-process including, among others, an HMI.

De Meyer teaches an HMI and therefore teaches a component that can perform an automated process sub-process. However, De Meyer fails to teach that the HMI includes a wireless receiver for receiving WID signals. To this end, De Meyer's background section teaches that HMIs were previously dedicated to specific machines/resources and could not be moved from one resource to the next for multiple uses. De Meyer further teaches that the problems with dedicated/stationary HMIs can

be overcome by providing portable wireless HMIs where the HMIs cooperate with access point receivers (e.g., AP5) to determine the locations of the HMIs and that, after HMI location is determined, that the portable HMIs can be configured to provide interfaces for proximate resources.

De Meyer's wireless HMIs do not include receivers for receiving signals from WIDs (i.e., DE Meyer's wireless HMIs are WIDs and it makes no sense to receive signals from themselves). In addition, while De Meyer's access points clearly have receivers, access points do not perform automated process sub-processes as required by claim 1. To this end, all automated sub-processes could be performed without De Meyer's access points by simply linking an HMI to dedicated resources/machines as in De Meyer's Background section).

Thus, De Meyer fails to teach or suggest a component that both facilitates an automated process sub-process and includes a wireless receiver for receiving wireless WID signals. For at least this reason Applicant believes claim 1 and claims that depend therefrom are patentably distinct over De Meyer.

13. The Office Action Rejected claim 2 as anticipated by De Meyer. Applicant traverses this rejection.

Claim 2 further limits claim 1 by requiring that the first component that both performs an automated process sub-process and that includes a wireless receiver for receiving WID signals be an HMI.

De Meyer's HMI in paragraph 4 is a prior art HMI that is dedicated (and typically hardwired) to a specific machine/resource (see background generally) and in the context of paragraph 4 De Meyers does not teach or suggest that a wireless device could be used with the HMI or that the HMI could or would include a wireless receiver.

For this additional reason Applicant believes claim 2 and claims that depend therefrom are distinct over De Meyer.

18; 20. The Office Action rejected each of claims 23 and 40 as anticipated by De Meyer. Applicant traverses these rejections.

Each of claims 23 and 40 requires, among other things, a first component that (1) facilitates at least a sub-process of the automated process and (2) includes a wireless receiver for receiving wireless signals from a portable wireless information device (WID).

De Meyer teaches an HMI and therefore teaches a component that can perform an automated process sub-process. However, De Meyer fails to teach that the HMI includes a wireless receiver for receiving WID signals. To this end, De Meyer's background section teaches that HMIs were previously dedicated to specific machines/resources and could not be moved from one resource to the next for multiple uses. De Meyer further teaches that the problems with dedicated/stationary HMIs can be overcome by providing portable wireless HMIs where the HMIs cooperate with access point receivers (e.g., AP5) to determine the locations of the HMIs and that, after HMI location is determined, that the portable HMIs can be configured to provide interfaces for proximate resources.

De Meyer's wireless HMIs do not include receivers for receiving signals from WIDs (i.e., De Meyer's wireless HMIs are WIDs and it makes no sense to receive signals from themselves). In addition, while De Meyer's access points clearly have receivers, access points do not perform automated process sub-processes as required by claim 1. To this end, all automated sub-processes could be performed without De Meyer's access points by simply linking an HMI to dedicated resources/machines as in De Meyer's Background section).

Thus, De Meyer fails to teach or suggest a component that both facilitates an automated process sub-process and includes a wireless receiver for receiving wireless WID signals. For at least this reason Applicant believes each of claims 23 and 40 and claims that depend therefrom are patentably distinct over De Meyer.

19. The Office Action Rejected claim 24 as anticipated by De Meyer.

Applicant traverses this rejection.

Claim 24 further limits claim 23 by requiring that the first component that both performs an automated process sub-process and that includes a wireless receiver for receiving WID signals be an HMI.

De Meyer's HMI in paragraph 4 is a prior art HMI that is dedicated (and typically hardwired) to a specific machine/resource (see background generally) and in the context of paragraph 4 De Meyers does not teach or suggest that a wireless device could be used with the HMI or that the HMI could or would include a wireless receiver.

For this additional reason Applicant believes claim 24 and claims that depend therefrom are distinct over De Meyer.

23. The Office Action rejected claim 64 as anticipated by De Meyer. Applicant traverses this rejection.

Claim 64 requires, among other things, (1) components that facilitate an automated process where (2) at least a subset of the components include wireless receivers for receiving wireless signals from a portable wireless information device (WID).

De Meyer teaches an HMI and therefore teaches a component that can perform a portion of an automated process. However, De Meyer fails to teach that the HMI includes a wireless receiver for receiving WID signals. To this end, De Meyer's background section teaches that HMIs were previously dedicated to specific machines/resources and could not be moved from one resource to the next for multiple uses. De Meyer further teaches that the problems with dedicated/stationary HMIs can be overcome by providing portable wireless HMIs where the HMIs cooperate with access point receivers (e.g., AP5) to determine the locations of the HMIs and that, after HMI location is determined, that the portable HMIs can be configured to provide interfaces for proximate resources.

De Meyer's wireless HMIs do not include receivers for receiving signals from WIDs (i.e., DE Meyer's wireless HMIs are WIDs and it makes no sense to receive signals from themselves). In addition, while De Meyer's access points clearly have receivers, access points do not perform automated process sub-processes as required by claim 1. To this end, all automated sub-processes could be performed without De Meyer's access points by simply linking an HMI to dedicated resources/machines as in De Meyer's Background section).

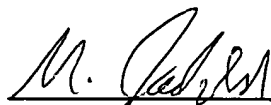
Thus, De Meyer fails to teach or suggest a component that both facilitates a portion of an automated process and that includes a wireless receiver for receiving wireless WID signals. For at least this reason Applicant believes claim 64 and claims that depend therefrom are patentably distinct over De Meyer.

Applicant has introduced no new matter in making the above remarks. In view of the above remarks, Applicant believes claims 1-46 and 48-70 of the present application recite patentable subject matter and allowance of the same is requested. No fee in addition to the fees already authorized in this and accompanying documentation is believed to be required to enter this amendment, however, if an additional fee is required, please charge Deposit Account No. 17-0055 in the amount of the fee.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. FARCHMIN

Date: 2-2-06

By:   
Michael A. Jaskolski  
Reg. No. 37,551  
Attorney for Applicant  
QUARLES & BRADY, LLP  
411 East Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI. 53202-4497  
(414) 277-5711